THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1036.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—I 2—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, 14 from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 210 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3001 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princess streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mckay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

To the Public.

BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the subscriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be exposed to sale, for cash, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpose of discharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the said William O. Winston, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the matter of *Christopher Anthony* and *Tarleton Woodson Pleasants*, BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Christopher Anthony and Tarleton Woodson Pleasants, Bankrupts—All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as may be duly authorized by them.

GEORGE MARX,
NEIL M'COULL.

10th September, 1802. 4t

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment or transfer of the BRICK LUMBER-HOUSE on the Bason of the Canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston's in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still, as I hold a deed of trust on the same for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley, & Co. which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law, there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto, no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof. All persons are required to take due notice thereof.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11, 1802.

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hickley, & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me, the property was named, viz:—1000 acres of Military Land, 200 acres in Fluvanna county, and 1000 acres on Sandy River. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if I would add the Brick Lumber-House, on the basin of the canal, alluded to by Mr. William Moncure, the trustee; my reply was that I would not, nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on, between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself; Mr. W. went to his room and filled up the blanks, it being late at night and in the hurry of business I signed the deeds without minutely examining them, having full confidence in Mr. W. that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on.—My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign, but that, the Lumber-House was inserted contrary to my knowledge, instead of the 1000 acres of land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of trust on his Brick Lumber-House on the basin of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for nor obtained a right to it. I further believe, the deed of trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton, was on three tracts of land, and not the lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inst.

A sorrel horse,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces, flow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

CALL's REPORTS.

SECOND VOLUME.

THIS book is now ready for delivery, at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicolson, in the City of Richmond.

September 13, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

By AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by Anthony and Pleasants, before the major part of the commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarleton Woodson Pleasants, merchants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

MERCHANDIZE,

And Compting-Room

FURNIUURE,

FOR CASH.

GEORGE MARX, NIEL M'COULL, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

A REMONSTRANCE

WILL be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, by the Free-Holders of the Congressional District represented by John Stratton, Esq. complaining of the addition made to said district, by an act of the last general assembly.

August 24, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

In Hanover County Court,

August 3d, 1802.

Thomas Price, *Plaintiff,*

AGGINST

Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec. and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec. and infants of tender years, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

20 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Goochland county, on Monday night the 30th ult. a negro man named CHARLES. He is about 38 years old, stout and well made; several of his fingers on his right hand have been injured, which prevents him from opening his hand. He took with him a variety of cloathing; it would be needless therefore to describe his dress.

Eloped with him at the same time, a negro boy named TOM, about the age of 16; well grown, has a downcast look when spoken to, and is remarkable for the thickness of his lips. He is fond of going by water, and may probably attempt to effect his escape by engaging on board some vessel. It is unnecessary to describe his dress, as he took with him several suits of wearing apparel. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said slaves to me, or Ten Dollars for either.

MALCOLM MORRISON.

Sept. 4, 1802. 1aw3w‡

NOTICE.

PETITIONS will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that such alterations may be made in the act, intituled "An act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Mills, Milldams, and other obstructions of Water Courses," as shall effectually prevent in future, the erecting or keeping up any traps, dams, hedges, wiers or other devices in James River or its navigable branches, for the purpose of taking fish, or which shall operate as an obstacle to their passage in any part of the waters thereof.

August 29, 1802. 1aw3w

LOST,

ON Saturday evening the 11th of this month, between Miles Selden's and Richmond, THREE PATENTS for Land in Kentucky—two for 1000 acres each, and one for 833 1-3d do. signed by the Governor of Kentucky; and TWO DEEDS, one executed by Henry Crogan to Wilson Bouth, for 666 2-3ds acres, and the other unexecuted, together with a list of the same. As the above Patents cannot be of service to any one but the owner, they shall be handsomely rewarded by delivering them to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston, or William Wickham, of Richmond.

September 15, 1802.

The Broad-Rock Races

WILL COMMENCE

On Tuesday the 28th of September—to continue three days.

THE first day, a purse of Three Hundred Dollars, running three mile heats—Entrance, Twenty Dollars.

The second day, a purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, two mile heats—Entrance, Ten Dollars, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the New-Market rules.

The third day, a Sweepstakes for three years old colts and fillies, running two mile heats, carrying 86lbs. on each. Subscribers each to pay 100 dollars, play or pay, and are at liberty to run any colt or filly of the above age they may bring forward, which they are not bound to name until the day of the race. This subscription will be kept open until the 21st September next. Gentlemen wishing to become subscribers can do so by letter, if they think proper.

W. BALL.

Broad-Rock, Aug. 23d, 1802.

From the Columbian Centinel.

To the PRESIDENT of the U. States.

(No. II)

SIR,

In your declaration to the merchants of New-Haven, you most indiscreetly ask,—"*How are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few—By resignation none. Can any other mode but removal be proposed?*" Had your indignant correspondents deigned to have replied to these insulting interrogatories, they might have answered—*none, to a man whose views are directed to objects like yours: to a man, who has most perversely converted the monitory maxim of preceptive wisdom, CARPE DIEM-QUIT HORA, into a motto, to remind him that no time was to be lost in advancing the designs of a demoralizing ambition.*

At what period during the administration of your illustrious predecessors, did they find it necessary to infringe and endanger the constitution by such numerous removals and appointments, during the *recess of the senate*, as has marked the æra of your domination? Had you no friend to remind you that the great instroment of the Union, the *Patta Conventa* of all its citizens, rendered the advice of the senate essentially necessary in the disposal of the places, and confirmation of the tenure of all the officers, under the government? Or was it that memory was merged in the consideration, that it was absolutely necessary, that a reign of four years should be employed in obtaining an ascendancy that might controul the next Election? Was it to seize the occasion to tamper with, and manage the independent spirit of the American People, in order to modify the electoral votes, when the Constitution demanded their return? I will not ask if WASHINGTON would have taken refuge in such a resource, because he required no adventitious props. He stood alone; and by the uniform, dignified correctness of his conduct, converted controversy into cordiality.—Whilst you admit your inferiority, by substituting intrigue for integrity, and are ignobly purchasing precarious privileges, at a price he would have scorned, it may be worthy even your attention to examine into the passions that such policy may stimulate.

There is a secret august instinct, which the empire of truth possesses over the final issue of events, which renovated reason will assume, when calmness shall have succeeded the crusading combat. Ideas may be taught to fluctuate, and lead to deteriorate the choicest gifts of Heaven. But the power and prevalence of party spirit gone, a nation is adjusted upon its own basis. Public opinion returns to reason, and rejoices in the restoration of political probity and moral rectitude. At such a period, poor indeed must he be, who shall be found a bankrupt in both.

There is something in the nature of political discussion, that necessarily excites severity of remark. For several weeks past, the public papers have been filled with comments upon a charge of the most flagitious meanness in morals, coupled with the deepest political profligacy. If the evidence that has appeared on the subject of CALLENDER, and his "*Prospect before Us*" is to be accredited, it will apologize for the harshness of my closing observations. The accusation is so flagrant, and pointed that no elevation of station, can be pleaded in excuse for not meeting it with an immediate refutation, if one could have been produced. It implicated the character of the first functionary of the Republic, and its citizens expected, (as of right they ought) an early, and an unequivocal vindication.

The *scelerat* of *Prante*, whose desolating lust of domination, transcended the limits of crime, the sanguinary *Robespierre*, confined his vengeance to the sufferings of the scaffold: He persecuted no rivals beyond the grave. It was left to *America* to furnish an assassin, who could bribe a foreign hireling to violate the tomb, and daringly disturb the ashes of the urn, around which, an intire nation was in tears! It was not on a distant shore the damning deed was perpetrated. No, immortal WASHINGTON! It was on thy natal soil, which thy services had first handed to fame: It was in the bosom of

"That country too, whose ever grateful eyes,
Thy matchless worth so tenderly could see,
That scarce she breath'd an accent to the skies,
But what was wing'd with Benizons for Thee!"

that this outrageous sacrilege was hazarded.

We scorn to scourge the writer who was only the infuriated instrument of such envy. A malice which could find an enhancement of rapture, in the deadliness of its rancour. We almost forget the miserable, mercenary miscreant, in our anxious, pious pursuit of the principal, who purchased and pointed the poignard.

Whether the guilt is to be shared by *three of the apostles of the new sect*, or to rest upon yourself must be left to time and farther disclosure. In either case, there is enough of infamy attached to the transaction, to concentrate execration, through all posterity. VERUS.

LONDON, July 17.

It is with extreme regret we learn, that the English interest at Constantinople is evidently on the decline, while that of the French daily receives the most decided preference. All Frenchmen there experience the greatest marks of distinction and esteem from the Captain Pacha; and different Europeans in the service of the Porte, as Swedish ship-builders, the gardener of the Seraglio, &c. have been dismissed, to make room for artificers from the Republic. This partiality is of such consequence to us in a political and commercial point of view, that to offer any reflections upon its consequences would be an insult to the understanding of our readers. When the same Noble Lord who is officially employed at the Ottoman Porte, was entrusted with the interests of this country at the Court of Berlin, they shared a similar fate!

The French frigate La Juſtice, taken by the Turks at Alexandria, has been fitted out in the moſt magnificent ſtyle, and lies at anchor before one of the palaces of the Sultan, in the Canal. It is even rumoured that ſhe is about to be reſtored to the French.

The public has for ſome time been acquainted with the loſs of the Prince, the extra ſhip which was carried into the Mauritius. The following particulars may be relied on.—She ſailed from Madras in October laſt, with 500 priſoners on board, under convoy of the Suffolk, of 74 guns, Capt. Clarke, commander, who died three weeks after leaving that port. In ten degrees of South latitude, one evening, the crew being aloft reefing top-ſails, the priſoners, each having a billet of wood concealed under their jackets, came upon deck, and having diſtributed themſelves according to the previous arangement of their plot, ſucceeded in ſecuring the ſhip's people without bloodſhed. They got poſſeſſion of the ſignal book, and which is ſingular, remained two days in company of the Suffolk, regularly anſwering ſignals, until they were able to make off undeſcried in a ſquall, and ſafely reached the Mauritius.

A plaintiff and defendent once appeared to Alexander the Great.—"My friends (ſaid he); which ever way I determine, I know one of you will be diſpleaſed with me. It will be better, then, that you conſult God, and your own conſcience, and do what is right."

A certain Sultan hearing that a man of wit was reckoned in perſon like himſelf, was curious to ſee him, and ſent for him to court. Upon his introduction, he ſaid, "I remember your mother well. She was a handſome woman, and uſed to attend the Harams of the Sultan and nobility with rich goods and jewelry, as a bro-kereſs; reaping much profit from her honourable calling." The wit underſtanding the Sultan's alluſion, replied—"Not ſo; my mother was a decinded woman, who never left her houſe, and knew nothing of trade; but my father was an eminent deſigner, who was frequently called to the gardens of the Royal and Noble Harams, to lay out flowers, and plant trees."—The Sultan admired his wit, and made him one of his principal courtiers. This anecdote is from the Alcoran, and the elegant reader will no doubt, compare it with the ſtory ſo coarſely related by Lewis XIV.

The following curious circumſtance is tranſmitted to us as a fact:—A farmer on Thurſday attended at Penzance market, for the third time, with a buſhel of potatoes, for which he could not find a purchaſer. At length, his patience being exhauſted, he ſwore, that rather than carry them back, he would ſell them for a pinch of ſnuff. A perſon preſent immediately accepted the bargain, and received the potatoes. A year ſince, the ſame meaſure of this root was ſold for 26s.

Prince Subow has fought one of his duels at Carlſbad, with M. Giebout:—One of the parties is ſaid to have been killed.

The Elector of Mayence is to have Ratiſbon for his reſidence. He will alſo have the Biſhoprick of that city, ſeveral ſmall prelatures, and the Bailliage Aſchaffenburg, beſides a million and a half of florins annually, from other ſtates of the Empire.

A letter from Madras ſays, "His Highneſs Azeemul Dowlah, the Nabob of the Carnatic, has ſent home four letters, addreſſed to the Chairman of the Eaſt India Company, the Prince of Wales, the Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Hobart. His Highneſs alſo ſhipped two boxes, addreſſed to the King, and one to the Prince of Wales."

Accounts from Dreſden ſtate, that the Count of Saxe is the perſon who has been killed in a duel by Prince Subow.

JULY 18.

General Richepanſe has tranſmitted another official diſpatch from Guadaloupe dated the 29th May, in which he gives an account of the complete extinction of the inſurrection in that iſland. After recapitulating all the operations of the expedition under his command to May 25, continues his narrative, from which it appears that this victory was dearly bought on the part of the French. He enters upon a detail of the different actions, and ſtates as the reſult of the operations, that the Blacks were driven in on all ſides to a plantation called Auglement, where three hundred blew themſelves up in the manſion houſe, which ſeems to have been one of their depots, and the few that ſurvived the exploſion, were put to the ſword. The French troops are ſtated to have loſt on this occaſion the advanced poſts of two of their columns. The General, in concluding his diſpatch, obſerves, "This laſt affair has deſtroyed the inſurrection in its ſource; the chiefs are dead, and the followers diſarmed, have ſubmitted and reſumed their accuſtomed labours. The white ſoldiers, who were unable to quit the iſland, were at the time of our arrival collected in Fort St. Charles. The execution of the plan laid for blowing them up, and which was on the point of being carried into effect, failed, in conſequence of the promptitude with which our troods purſued the enemy on the evacuation of the fort."

Some accounts laſt night reached town, relative to the fete of the 14th. They agree in ſtating that it was dull, inanimate, and ſcarcely worthy of notice. The parade alone was conducted with ſome degree of military pomp, and the number of troops was ſo great, that the cavalry were compelled to remain upon the Place de Caroufel, which had been cleared away for the purpoſe, whilſt the infantry filled the ſpace between the iron railing which ſeparates the Court Yard from the Palace.

The newly encorporated Mamelukes, about 150 in number, richly dreſſed in Turkiſh habits, and well mounted, made their firſt public appearance on the parade. Buonaparte ſeemed much pleaſed with them.—Deputies from all the corps preſented themſelves, and to many new regiments were given new colours.—They were all, however, to meet at Verſailles, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting at the grand dinner which the Conſul intended to give them in the gallery of the palace. Madame Buonaparte returned to Paris from Plombiers on the 12th. The Theatres were all opened to the public gratis, on the evening preceeding the feſtival; and when the accounts came away, preparations were making for a general illumination, and a concert in the garden of the Thuilleries. No tickets were delivered for the gallery of the Palace.

We learn that the pirate Egee, who ſome time ſince made his eſcape after his capture in the Perſian Gulph, has been re-taken in the hill country of Keram, is about to be brought down in chains to Guzzera.

The man who was lately bound to keep the peace for threatening to cut off *his wife's head*, proteſted that he only wiſhed to make her *a good woman!*

The intelligence from the hop market is of a diſagreeable kind.—The plantations in Kent are daily becoming worſe; the vermin have appeared in great numbers: in ſeveral grounds, the plants are turning black and in a ſtate of decay. On Thurſday bets were offered at Canterbury againſt 45,000l. old duty. The laſt prices are,—bags 5l. 5s. very fine, 6l. 10s. ſuperfine Eaſt Kents, 7l. 7s.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Auguſt 18.

On Monday arrived off the bar, the American brig Warren, captain Eddy, 50 days from Cape-Francois. Capt. E. informed us, that 8000 troops and 5 ſail of men of war had arrived at the Cape on the 3d inſt. that the day after their arrival the negroes, headed by Touſſaint's ſons who had joined them, ſtormed a fort not far from the Cape, and killed every Frenchman in it. The evening previous to captain E's ſailing an engagement took place ſo near the town, that the report of the guns was diſtinctly heard by the people on board the veſſels in the harbour—The event was not known. The French troops continued very ſickly, particularly thoſe laſt arrived from France.

Proviſions were very low at the Cape; flour ſold ſo low as 4 dollars per barrel.

Auguſt 21.

This day four run-away negroes, who had fired upon the party ſent out after them, received ſentence of death.

A report is in circulation, ſaid to be brought by a Spaniſh trader, that the ſchr. Favourite, Henderſon, belonging to this port, which ſailed on the 15th May, for the purpoſe of demanding the reſtoration of the ſchooner, ran away with by Gibſon, (and which our readers will recollect to have been lately ſeen at Harbour Iſland,) had been taken lying at anchor by a Spaniſh guarda coſta, and the people ſent priſoners to New Orleans. We do not vouch for the authenticity of the above report.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

French Negroes!

A gentleman has called to inform us that a friend of his met the other day, a drove of fourteen French negroes, in what is called the Engliſh Neighbourhood, about four miles from Hoboken, travelling into the country, without any apparent object, and utterly deſtitute of any means of ſubſiſtence, and a day or two before 4 or 5 more in the ſame ſituation. What muſt become of theſe miſerable wretches; unable to underſtand or make themſelves underſtood! No one will employ them, few will feed them gratis, and they cannot be expected to yield quietly to ſtarvation. What then, we aſk again, what is to become of 1000 of theſe poor wretches when thus left upon our coaſt?

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

T. JEFFERSON.

"Not that deteſtable fellow, Tom Paine the Democrat, whom we all execrate!" *—Yes, good reader, the ſame that very Tom Paine who compoſed a part in that banditti of atheiſtical murderers, calling themſelves *the National Convention*, who made a formal, legiſlative decree, that *Death is an eternal Sleep*: The man who publiſhed in his own name, that the Bible would be more conſiſtently called the word of a Demon than the word of God; that it has ſerved to corrupt and brutalize mankind; that it ſcarcely contains any thing but what deſerves either our abhorrence or our contempt; and that, for his part, he ſincerely deteſts it.—The ſame alſo, who, in his own name accuſed General WASHINGTON of *cowardice, ingratitude, intentional falſehood* and *treachery*. The man who, at this moment is an outlaw for treaſonable practices againſt the government of his native country. A man whoſe abominable habits render him an object as offenſive to the ſenſes as his crimes make him abhorrent to the moral ſentiments of mankind.

Such is the man whom the Preſident of the United States has ſelected from the nations, for an affectionate friend and correſpondent; has invited him to our country under the auſpices of the government, making the invitation a national one by offering him the uſe of a public ſhip; and has proffered to him aſſurances of his *high eſteem and affectionate attachment*."

What could be the motives to ſuch a meaſure?—And what ought to be the feelings of the American people on ſuch an occaſion?

The motives ſhall be explained in the ſequel.

As to the feelings of the American people, we do not heſitate to pronounce, as our opinion, that every decent man, and woman, in the United States, ought to look upon this invitation, coming as it does, from the chief magiſtrate of the country as a perſonal injury; an inſulting violation of the laws of ordinary decorum. Every perſon of reſpectability and honour can readily imagine what would be his feelings upon finding invited into the ſame company and to the ſame table with him, a common ſtreet-brawler or a beſotted offenſive debauchee. Let thoſe who perceive a difference in the caſes felicitate themſelves in the diſtinction.

We offer no apology for the vehemence of theſe expreſſions. We ſhould have cauſe to deſpite ourſelves, if, in ſuch a caſe, we were capable of offering one. Theſe are not the expreſſions of paſſion, but of cool and ſteady reſentment for a deliberate act of inſult to ourſelves and our country. By this diſgraceful act our nation is rendered a bye-word, a butt for the finger of ſcorn to point at. Already has the reproach been caſt in our teeth from beyond the Atlantic. As Americans we feel the inſult, and as men we reſent it. In this we are not alone. It is the common ſentiment of the country; and ſo fully and ſo generally is it realiſed, that upon the firſt arrival of the intelligence, that ſuch an invitation had been given, the accuſtomed hardihood of Mr. Jefferſon's partizans for a moment forſook them: they ſunk under the preſſure of the public indignation and without attempting a juſtification endeavoured to ſolace themſelves and their abherents by a poſitive denial of the fact. Even this deſperate ſtep anſwered little purpoſe; for the National Intelligencer, in a half oſſifying way, which ſhewed that the information came from the Preſident, or from ſome one who had ſeen his letter, announced that Mr. Jefferſon had not invited Paine to this country; but that he had ſent a civil anſwer to a letter of Paine requeſting leave to take paſſage in a public ſhip, which would protect him from the Engliſh, and had granted the requeſt. Since this *civil anſwer* has appeared, and denial will no longer anſwer their purpoſe, ſome of the miniſterial papers have boldly come out with commendations of the letter; while others, more prudent, have carefully avoided even a mention of it.

As to Mr. Jefferſon's conduct, we have a few general remarks to make, before we proceed to a more particular diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

It is ſaid that Dr. Johnſon, being once aſked his opinion of the character of Lord Bolingbroke, replied, he was a *villain* and a *coward*: he was a villain for charging a blunderbuſs againſt morality and religion, and a coward for hiring a worthleſs Scotchman to fire it off after his death.

Perhaps the Preſident or his friends imagine that we intend to apply theſe harſh epithets to him. By no means. Far be it from us to call the Man of the People, the firſt magiſtrate of the Union, by ſuch unſeemly names. We muſt beg him, however, to excuſe us, if, by any of our remarks, we ſhould unfortunately *prove* that he deſerves them.

We all know that Callender wrote and publiſhed an infamous book, called the Proſpect before Us, in which Gen Waſhington was groſsly abuſed, and our federal conſtitution contemptuouſly ſlandered, and that thereupon Mr. Jefferſon paid him a handſome compliment and a ſtill handſomer ſum of money. Had Mr. Jefferſon publiſhed this book himſelf, eſpecially while profeſſing the utmoſt veneration for Waſhington and the moſt ardent attachment to the conſtitution, he would have been a *villain*; he would have been impeached, turned out of his office, and his name would have been handed down with infamy to the lateſt generation. The man who hires a deſperado to commit a crime which he dare not perpetrate himſelf, is not only the greater *villain* of the two, but is alſo a deſpicable *coward*—If any of theſe remarks apply to Mr. Jefferſon, the fault is his, not ours.

Tom Paine publiſhed an infamous libel addreſſed to Gen. Waſhington, in which he declares his enmity to our conſtitution and to the adminiſtration of Waſhington. He alſo publiſhed a collection of blaſphemous buffoonery, addreſſed to the citizens of the United States. In this work the whole chriſtian world, and even the Creator himſelf are inſulted in a ſtrain of ribaldry fit only for the ſtews. A man who can encourage and pray for a "continuance" of ſuch "uſeful labours," and, to encourage the labourer in the proſecution of them, can invite him to this country at the expence of the nation, may, for ought that we know, deſerve the name of *villain*; and if he does all this in a ſecret, ſly, underhand manner, while in open day he is pretending reſpect and veneration for the characters and inſtitutions thus calumniated, ſome who take a pleaſure in the uſe of harſh language may pronounce him a *coward*.

Mr. Jefferſon's views in patroniſing the works of Callender have been recently and very ably explained. We hope, in our ſubſequent remarks, to render equally evident the cauſes which produced in Mr. Jefferſon that high eſteem and affectionate attachment to Paine, of which we have been aſſured from his own pen.

In our inveſtigation of theſe cauſes it is our intention to compare ſome of the moſt recent productions of Paine, with the writings and conduct of Mr. Jefferſon, and with writings which have been publiſhed under the ſanction of his approbation and patronage.

Should it appear in the reſult that Jefferſon and Paine have long harmonized in *exertions to deſtroy the reputation of Waſhington, and with it the adminiſtration of our government; in their enmity to the conſtitution of the United States, in its preſent form, and in their endeavours to bring reproach and contempt upon the Chriſtian religion*—there will no longer be any room for ſurpriſe at hearing Jefferſon talk of the GLORY with which Paine has labored in theſe ſubjects; nor will it aſtoniſh any one to find him aſſuring Paine of his high eſteem and affectionate attachment.

In a future number we ſhall trace the different branches of the ſubject, in the order above mentioned.

* Purſuits of Literature.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1802.

Doctor JOHN SHORE is appointed Collector of the Port of Peterſburg, and we underſtand will accept of the appointment.

The public diſmemberment of Turkey, and its ſubſeqnent partition between France, Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, is ſaid in one of our lateſt London papers to be confidently believed; and the conferences at Memel, which we have already mentioned to have taken place between the Monarchs of Pruſſia and Ruſſia, are aſſerted by many to have had this for their object. Private letters from Berlin even go ſo far as to communicate ſome outlines of the plan.—According to them, PASSWAN OGLOU, whoſe progreſs becomes every day more alarming, furniſhes to the Emperors of Ruſſia and Germany the firſt pretext for taking up arms. War being once declared, Auſtria and Ruſſia, it is ſaid, will take poſſeſſion of ſuch provinces as are contiguous to their reſpective dominions. *The French will have Egypt, the Iſle of Canada or of Cyprus, and the Narea*; and the King of Pruſſia, to balance the acquiſitions of Auſtria and Ruſſia, is to have a very conſiderable part of the former kingdom of Poland, which is to be ceded to him by the above power.

N. Y. Mer. Advertiſer.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

for the Richmond Diſtrict.

BETWEEN

Samuel Overton, adminiſtrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, Plaintiff.

AND

Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which ſaid Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the ſaid Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now aſſigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louiſa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the ſaid Agnes Ragland by the ſaid Agnes now aſſigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the ſaid Waller Overton, now aſſigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joſeph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, [illegible] Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which ſaid Joſeph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, are children of the ſaid John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the ſaid John and Henrietta, by the ſaid John Bickley, now aſſigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife, now the wife of the ſaid Bernard Moore, and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the ſaid Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the ſaid Bernard Moore, now aſſigned their guardian, Ann Pulliam, and John Lewis and Suſanna his wife, Samuel Heſter, Robert Heſter, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Heſter, James Greanwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marſhall now aſſigned his guardian, which ſaid Suſanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the ſaid Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether huſband of Sarah Meriwether, deceaſed, Joſeph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the ſaid Sarah Meriwether, deceaſed, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the ſaid Sarah Meriwether, deceaſed, by Nicholas Meriwether now aſſigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watſon, the only ſurviving acting executor of James Michie, deceaſed, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnſon and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ludlow Branham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, huſband of Elizabeth Meade, which ſaid George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the ſaid James Michie, dec'd. Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his council, the court doth refer the accounts between the parties in this ſuit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minor, David Watſon, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, ſtated, ſettled and to the court reported, with any matters ſpecially ſtated, thought pertinent by themſelves or required by the parties to be ſo ſtated.

A Copy

Teſte

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Green Springs, in Louiſa county and State of Virginia.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

I ONCE more moſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louiſa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I ſhall in a ſhort time deliver up the balance of the aſſets now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and ſhall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun.

Adm'r. with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceaſed.

Louiſa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

I wiſh to HIRE, for the enſuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (e2wtf

AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

SOON after the commencement of the last session of congress, the house of representatives appointed a committee, with an instruction "To enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the treasury, had "been faithfully applied to the objects for which they "were appropriated, and whether the same had been "regularly accounted for; and to report likewise, "whether any further arrangements were necessary "to promote economy, enforce adherence to legisla-"tive restrictions, and secure the accountability of "persons entrusted with public money."

At the close of the session, a report was submitted to the house, founded, principally, on communications from Mr. Gallatin, secretary of the treasury. I am authorized, to assert, that this report ought to be considered as exclusively the act of the majority of the committee; consisting, as is understood, of Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, Mr. Giles of Virginia, Mr. Williams of North-Carolina, and Mr. Elmendorf of New-York—Mr. Bayard of Delaware, Mr. Griswold of Connecticut, and Mr. Cutler of Massachusetts, were indeed members of the committee, but they were not apprised of the intentions of the majority, until a few days before the close of the session, when the report was already prepared and ready to be presented—even this communication with the minority of the committee produced no effect, as none of the alterations which were suggested were admitted.

The appointment of this committee was certainly proper, either for the purpose of collecting information for the house of representatives, or for the satisfaction of the community at large. To accomplish either of these objects, the report ought, however, to have contained a full view of all the circumstances, which reasonable men would deem essential to assist their judgments, in forming correct opinions. For the purpose of preventing debates from being unnecessarily diffusive, in consequence of disputes respecting facts capable of being precisely ascertained, it has been a practice to compose committees of these gentlemen who were not only best informed, on the subjects referred to their consideration, but who were also most likely to be opposed in sentiment on the same, or other relative questions. The utility, justice, and policy of this practice, are too obvious to require illustration. Men are sufficiently prone to differ, respecting the proper application of principles to facts, even when the latter are not disputed. Notwithstanding every precaution, great difficulties will frequently attend legislative discussions of complex questions. It is a primary duty of committees, to limit the grounds of controversy; to settle in concert every question which is susceptible of a just compromise; to present digested and contrasted views of those facts and arguments, upon which there remains a diversity of opinion; and to deduce therefrom distinct propositions, susceptible of an affirmative or negative determination. When committees fail of accomplishing these objects, they are worse than useless, by perplexing those subjects which they were instituted to elucidate.

Judging by these principles, the conduct of the speaker in designating the members of the committee, appears to have been candid and impartial; and whether in the mode of proceeding, which they adopted, the majority of the members have discharged their duty to the public, is a point which I leave to the judgment of the house of representatives and the community. So far as my personal interests are affected, I am not displeased with the course which the enquiry has taken.—I rejoice, that at length there exists an official statement of those supposed errors in the former administration of the finances, which have caused much public inquietude; it is peculiarly satisfactory, that this statement has been prepared by Mr. Giles and Mr. Gallatin; both these gentlemen are known to have been the most decided efficient and persevering opposers of the former administration; both have, for a series of years, watched every operation of the treasury with unceasing vigilance, and fortunately, as I trust, for my reputation, the latter has, for a considerable period, been in possession of every possible source of information, respecting the whole course of my official conduct.

The manner in which I mean to pursue the proposed enquiry, and which is intended to be merely *defensive*, perhaps requires me to absolve the committee of *any intention unjustly to wound the characters* of the former administration. When it is recollected, that according to the constitution, the awful sentence of DISHONOR can only be pronounced by the concurring votes of two thirds of the Senate of the United States, the highest tribunal of our country, on full proof of misdemeanors in office, after a public hearing, and a solemn impeachment by the house of representatives, it ought not to be imagined that the bare majority of a committee, appointed by the speaker, according to ordinary forms, would arrogate the power of inflicting the same punishment.—Such a suspicion, is peculiarly inadmissible, as there was no hearing; as no counterstatement was admitted; as the minority of the committee were not even consulted. In particular, decorum forbids that such a design should be imputed to the chairman, Mr. Nicholson:—This gentleman was, in the preceding session, a member of a committee for inquiring into the state of the treasury:—he concurred with the other members, in a report upon my official conduct, with which I have every reason to be satisfied:—I can testify to the candor and uprightness of his conduct on that occasion:—he will declare that I desired the committee to dismiss every degree of reserve, and to extend their enquiries to every subject respecting which injurious surmises had existed: he will also recollect, that I was present at the seat of government, during the last winter, and that he was informed at my request, that I was willing to appear before the committee and answer any enquiries, which might be proposed, and that the absence of Mr. Giles, on a visit to Virginia, was assigned as a reason why my proposal was not accepted: Mr. Nicholson therefore cannot have intended that his last report should be deemed inconsistent with the first:—to suppose that he imagined it proper or possible to injure my character by a partial representation, would be to question the soundness of his understanding; his honor as a gentleman; his justice, as the arbiter of the committee.

But though *improper motives* will not be by me imputed to the committee, yet sincerity requires me to declare, that by adopting a novel mode of proceeding, they have presented a very imperfect representation of transactions, which, if I do not greatly err, are susceptible of a vindication, perfectly satisfactory to the public;—this vindication I now commence, supported by the recollection of numerous instances of the candor of my countrymen; and with a firm confidence, that they will examine with patience, and decide with justice.

1st. *The first subject of enquiry, relates to the construction which has been given by the treasury department, to various laws, for appropriating money in the treasury, especially those in relation to the expences of the war and navy departments.*

An example of the manner, in which appropriations have been generally made for the war department, will be found in the first section of an act of congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1795. By the second section of an act passed on the 31st day of Dec: 1794, a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated "towards defraying the expense of the military establishment for the year 1795." By this act, a partial appropriation was made, *without any specification of the particular* objects to which the money was destined. According to the usual course of business, a great proportion of this five hundred thousand dollars *must have been expended before the 3d of March*, 1795. On this day, the act first referred to was passed; it declared "that *including* "*the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars* "made for the military establishment of the year "1795, by an act of the present session, there be ap-"propriated for the said military establishment, a sum "not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty-"nine thousand four hundred and thirty-nine "dollars, and nine cents." The same section then proceeds to *specify sixteen distinct heads of expenditure*, with sums annexed to each, amounting in the whole to the aggregate sum of 1,469,439 dollars and 29 cents, first appropriated.

By the case now presented the principles upon which the report of the committee is founded may be fairly tried. These principles are "that there are two previous requisites which are necessary to justify the expenditure of public money, and without which no legal expenditure can be made: First, that the expenditure for the object to which it is applied should be authorised by law; and, secondly that an appropriatin should be made to cover that authorised expence." The principles asserted by the committee, well understood, and properly applied, are unquestionably correct; the question is, therefore, *merely how the principles ought to be applied.*

It shall be supposed that in the month of February 1795, a requisition had been made for money to satisfy expences in the quarter-master department. No law has at any time defined *what expences shall be referred to this head of expenditure*—or in other words no "objects" of expence have been "authorized by law." Besides, there existed no appropriation, except in general terms, "*towards defraying the expence of the military establishment.*" In this state of things, would it have been proper to have refused the money on the ground that there existed no *legal objects of expence*, and that no *specific appropriation* for the quarter-master department had been made? It is evident that such a refusal would have been improper, *as it would have arrested the progress of the public service, and defeated the operation of an act of congress.* It was sufficient to justify a compliance with the requisition, that the expences of the quarter-master department were sufficiently defined by *usage*; that, with reference to many objects, *an established usage is equivalent to a written law*; and that a *general* appropriation had been made towards defraying the expences of the *military establishment, which included those of the quarter-master department.*

It is true that the subject was revived in the act of March 1795, and that a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was, according to the construction of the committee, *specifically* appropriated for the *quarter-master department*; which sum, upon their principles, could not *legally be exceeded.* It might, however, have happened, that a sum of *two hundred thousand*, instead of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, had *been actually expended, before* the act of March 3d, 1795, was passed. Such a supposition is not extravagant, because, according to *established usage*, (the only rule in the case supposed) the expences of the quarter-master department embrace a great variety of objects; and indeed cover every discretionary and undefined expenditure, incident to military operations. In such a case, the construction of the committee would lead to no other conclusion, than that a transaction completed in the month of February 1795, and at that time *consistent with established usage, and contrary to no law whatever*, might be rendered *absolutely illegal*, by the operation of a *posterior act*, passed in March 1795.

A construction, pregnant with such contradictions, and which would have rendered many of the acts of congress altogether unsusceptible of execution, has however, been perseveringly contended for, and is the construction upon which the report of the committee is principally founded.

The report is expressly predicated on a letter from Mr. Gallatin, dated March 2d, 1802; and on the basis of this authority the committee have asserted, "that the appropriations for the army and navy respectively, have been considered as constituting but one general fund for each of these objects, although in most of the laws making appropriations, a variety of heads of expenditure are distinctly specified." Considering this position as proved, the committee remarks, "that if the general construction be correct, it may perhaps be said, that, in most instances, monies have been drawn from the treasury in the manner prescribed by law." The prepossessions of the committee are sufficiently evident from this equivocal comment; for though they have not expressed a decided opinion, that the practice of the treasury was unsupported by law, yet this idea has unquestionably been conveyed to the public.

The letter of Mr. Gallatin does not, however, authorize the declaration of the committee. On the contrary, he enumerates a variety of accounts, both in relation to the war and navy departments, which he expressly admits "have been considered as distinct from each other, and from all others made in relation to the army and navy respectively." It moreover appears, from two statements annexed to Mr. Gallatin's letter, and which were printed for the committee, that from the year 1797, to the year 1801, accounts were opened with the war department, under twenty-four, and with the navy department, under seventeen heads of expenditure. It is therefore manifest, that on a position erroneously assumed, and expressly contradicted by the document referred to as a voucher, and on which an hypothetical opinion is cautiously insinuated, the committee have not only severely censured particular transactions, but have hazarded the unqualified animadvertion, that in their opinion, "considerable sums of public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expence has been incurred, without any legal authority."

This error, so easily detected, must have been accidental. It could not have happened if any person, conversant with the practice of the treasury, under the former administration, had been consulted. It is mentioned to prove the extreme insecurity of reputation, if reports of committees are formed without previously considering the explanations of those, whose characters are to be affected.

The truth is, that all reasonable means were exerted to confine the expenditures within the particular estimates, and that according to a construction never disputed at the treasury, it became necessary to open a number of accounts, in the offices of the secretary and comptroller of the treasury, beyond what was useful. Different views of the same subject by various committees, and especially the persevering efforts of individuals of the party now in power, to limit the operations of the executive departments, by minute subdivisions of appropriations, continually tended to produce an inconvenient complexity in the public accounts, and to paralize every branch of the public service. It was the duty of the treasury so to interpret the laws, as to counteract this tendency as much as possible. I contend that the interpretation adopted in practice, was, at all times *reasonable*, that a different interpretation would have been unreasonable, and frequently have entirely defeated their operation. It is, however, a sufficient and unanswerable defence of the practice of the treasury and the other departments, that it was at all times publicly avowed, and well understood, and deliberately sanctioned by congress.

To prove this declaration, it is necessary to enter into a detail of transactions, which may appear too tedious. It will, however, be remembered, that I have to contend against the weight of authority, apparently due to a committee of the house of representatives—this I trust will be deemed a sufficient apology by a candid public.

The construction and practice of the treasury, relative to acts appropriating money, were for the first time questioned by Mr. Giles. In the month of Feb. 1793, this gentleman proposed several resolutions in the house of representatives, with the view of censuring the official conduct of Mr. Hamilton, then Secretary of the treasury. One of the proposed resolutions was expressed in the following terms: "Resolved, that it is essential to the due administration of the government of the United States, that laws making *specific appropriations* of monies should be *strictly observed* by the administrator of the finances thereof." No vote appears to have been taken on this question, on the ground it is presumed, that it called for the opinion of the house, on an abstract proposition of indefinite import. The subsequent propositions, imputing to the secretary violations of the laws and constitution, which Mr. Giles considered as *inferences* from his supposed *axiom*, were, after full inquiry and debate, rejected by a large majority. As Mr. Giles has, during the last session, alluded to the subject of these decisions, it may be reasonably concluded, that his mind is not yet exempt from the prejudices which were excited by the disappointment.

During the session of congress which commenced in November, 1794, immediately subsequent to the first insurrection in Pennsylvania, the question of *specific appropriations* was again agitated. With the exception of Mr. Randolph, who was then secretary of state, the heads of departments concurred in opinion, that the sums appropriated for the service of the war department, might be properly applied to defray the expences of the militia who were on that occasion ordered into service by President Washington. On the meeting of congress, the *doubts*, entertained by Mr. Randolph of the legality of the expenditures of the militia expedition, were extended to certain members of the legislature. On the first day of February, 1795, I was appointed secretary of the treasury, on the resignation of Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Fitzsimons of Pennsylvania was chairman of the committee, appointed to consider the estimates and prepare bills for making appropriations for the war department; and in consequence of discussions relative to these appropriations, I received a letter from this gentleman, inquiring whether a surplus appropriation for the military establishment for one year, could be considered as a proper object of deduction from the estimate for the succeeding year. To this inquiry, I communicated the following official answer, which remains, with the other documents I shall recite, on record, in the treasury department.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 23, 1795.

"The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully informs Mr. Fitzsimons, of the House of Representatives, that the question proposed by him has never been fully decided by any law, or by the practice of the Treasury.

"It has been usual for the Legislature to grant appropriations for the military service, on estimates of "the *probable yearly expence*, and hitherto the yearly "expenditures at the Treasury, have been referred to "the appropriations for the same year; *with the "exception however, of such expenditures as were sus-"ceptible of an application to some precise part of a ge-"neral appropriation.*

"By far the greatest part of the expenditures for military purposes are, however, unsusceptible of such a minute distribution, as are appropriations for other objects and of course the expenditures for the Military Department are kept under more general heads: for instance, certain sums are granted for pay, rations, forage, clothing, transportation, &c. It would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to issue money under these several heads; and if it were to be attempted, *excessive appropriations and advances would become necessary, and an extraordinary risk would be incurred by the public.*

"It has been my opinion, that the appropriations for mere military purposes, ought to be general grants of such sums, as are from time to time deemed requisite for the public service, to be issued according to exigencies, and applied and accounted for according to law! and in this point of view, a surplus appropriation for one year, becomes a fair subject of deduction from the estimate for a succeeding year."

"As you have mentioned the question *I shall be glad if some measure can be adopted which will express the sense of the Legislature upon the subject.*"

If, with a full knowledge of the events, which have since occurred, I were to prepare a communication to protect myself, against such a report, as that under consideration, it would be impossible for me to express my ideas with more precision, than in the terms which were adopted in this official note. I am greatly deceived, if the reasons briefly assigned, for the practice of the treasury, do not afford a conclusive justification. It was stated that such expenditures as were susceptible of application to a *precise part* of a general approbation, *were so applied*; but that other expenditures were referred to more general heads. It is self-evident that *distinct funds* for the different *branches of expenditure* were to be issued to the public agents, that the *advances must greatly exceed* what would be necessary, and that with *a sufficient sum of money on hand*, the public service would frequently suffer, merely because the *particular fund was exhausted*. It is evident that such a practice would be *unsafe*, from the temptation it would excite to misapply monies, which would *be known to be useless*. It would be impossible for the Treasury, or the other Departments, to prevent monies from being drawn, or, after being drawn, from being withheld on *fictitious pretences*. Upon the principle of appropriating *distinct funds*, it would be necessary to provide, not only against contingences of a general nature, but against contingencies in relation *to each subordinate branch of the service*. It might of course happen that *two millions* of dollars, granted under twenty distinct heads, would be found a less efficient and useful fund, than one million of dollars, subject to a general application. The result is, that the practice of the treasury was alike conducive to order and economy.

That such, at least, were my sincere opinions, cannot be doubted, when my situation is considered: I had just entered on the duties of a most responsible office; it was impossible that there could exist more cogent motives to enforce a strict economy. The degree of order, which, with much labor, had been introduced in the collection of the internal revenue, had been recently disturbed by an insurrection. An expense of more than one million of dollars had been incurred by this object: a loan of eight hundred thousand dollars had just been negociated, with the approbation of all parties, for effecting a peace with Algiers and the ransom of our citizens. Both these expences were unexpected charges upon the domestic resources of our country; all expectation of foreign loans had been extinguished by the then recent conquest of Holland; powerful causes were operating, with incalculable force, to subvert public and private credit, in every part of Europe, and it was impossible to foresee the extent of their influence in America; an act was on its passage through the legislature, providing for the reimbursement of the domestic debt, and the reputation of the department, committed to my care, depended on a successful execution of this measure.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

From Gibraltar, July 9, 1802, received at Boston.

"You no doubt will before now have learnt that Consul Simpson, at Tangiers, has been ordered away, and being now here, War having been declared by the Emperor of Morocco against the United States. We now feel infinite pleasure in mentioning to you that the Emperor appears to have repented of his rashness, and wishes Mr. Simpson to return, allowing six months for an answer from America. Without some concession from the Emperor, and ratifying the old treaty between the two countries, Mr. Simpson is determined not to go over, and it is not improbable that in a short time accounts will be received from your executive, so as to enable matters to be settled. We do not find that any hostilities have as yet been committed, or for the present is there any appearance of it, still vessels coming this way run a great risk, as there is no knowing what may take place from one moment to another."

THE MARKETS.—*Antigua, Aug.* 16. American produce has been very high, but is now reduced: flour selling for 9 dollars a barrel. Turks Island, Aug. 23. Salt is plenty at this place; but it cannot continue long, the heavy rains lately having baffled the hopes of making any more this season.—St. Thomas, Aug. 19. Flour is now 14 dollars a barrel; no beef or pork at market. Cape Francois, Aug. 18. Markets dull, lumber 25 to 30 dlls. flour 4 to 7, beef 14, pork 18 to 20.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Letters are received in town, by the ship Shepherdess from Cape-Francois, of so late a date as the 27th August, which mention that all is perfectly tranquil there; that the markets are dull; and that a great mortality prevails amongst the troops, of whom from 50 to 100 die daily.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the schooner Enterprize, to his parents in New-Hampshire, dated Cadiz, July 16, 1802.

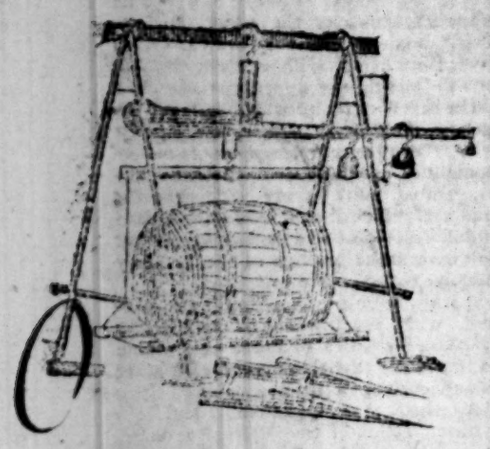
"All our frigates are employed in convoying vessels up and down the Streights; but notwithstanding their extreme vigilance, our savage enemy have taken a brig belonging to Philadelphia. In May we had an engagement with a Tripolitan gun-boat of 90 men and 4 guns—it being calm, she got away from us, and the next day we saw her in the harbour of Tunis. We have been into Tripoli, and fired at the shipping in the harbour—twelve gun-boats were sent out to engage us, but we drove them all back. The Constellation was engaged by two Algerine gun-boats, both of which were sunk. The emperor of Morocco has declared war against America, and sent away our consul; in consequence of this declaration, we are ordered to cruise off the Gut of Gibraltar. The Algerines have taken a 44 gun frigate from the Portuguese. The victorious vessel was the Crescent, a present from America. Thus, you see, how fortunate vessels are that are built in America, even if they are manned with Turks. There are now lying in the harbour fifty transports, full of French troops, bound to St. Domingo."

September 15th, 1802.

I DO forewarn any person or persons, from harbouring my WIFE and CHILDREN, I also do forewarn any person or persons from crediting her, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

PLEASANT GARTHRIGHT,
New-Kent County.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

FOR SALE,
A VERY GOOD
DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-House, and two acres of excellent Ground, well enclosed, in a very handsome situation and very healthy.—Convenient for a boarding house or a private family, as it lies on the main Street, near William and Mary College. For terms apply to

E. D. CHEMINANT.

Williamsburg, Sept. 2, 1802. (6t)

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the ballance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tds.

EAGLE TAVERN,
—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,
For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 28 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,
BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Wednesday the 6th day of October, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from
fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,
Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

I am desirous of Selling my

LAND,

In the County of Halifax,

LYING on Buckskin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco, and will be sold entire, or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

TO RENT,
A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few chocie Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of
YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William Overton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of this month, is postponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be sold, at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

To raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000

2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize } 14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

Third
SECOND NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent, to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*
BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named or a major part of them, on Friday the 16th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the commissioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 967 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood so a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about fort dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Heluetur, or the subscriber living near the premises

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*4s6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at *3s9 per Quire.*